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Sixty-sixth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 27 (b)
Social development: social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

El Salvador: draft resolution

Brain Education as a tool for implementing the Millennium Development Goals and contributing to global peace and development

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the United Nations aims to solve international problems and promote respect for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, nationality or religion, and thus stands at the centre of global peace,

Recalling with appreciation its resolution 65/183 of 21 December 2010 on the United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all, in particular the Education for All goals, as a crucial element for achieving quality basic education and contributing to achieving the goals of eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, addressing population growth, achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women, ensuring sustainable development, peace and democracy, and promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its resolution 65/163 of 20 December 2010 on the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014), in which the General Assembly highlighted the importance of education in the context of the Millennium Development Goals and the Education for All agenda, as well as the importance of promoting a holistic type of education for sustainable development, stability and peace,

Recalling also its resolution 52/13 of 20 November 1997 on a culture of peace, in which the General Assembly called for the promotion of a culture of peace, including through education for peace and efforts aimed at the creation of conditions for peace and its consolidation,

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Stressing that societies and nations must make all efforts to overcome conflict, war, poverty, violations of all human rights and environmental degradation, and that to solve these problems and choose a future of hope the United Nations must change the values and conviction it pursues in education, including the acknowledgement that true peace must be created by individuals, communities and nations together,

Taking note with appreciation that Brain Education, promoted by the International Brain Education Association, is a holistic type of education that raises awareness about the great potential of the human brain and its natural desire to solve the world's problems, unleashes creativity and awakens a sense of responsibility and ownership in the individuals, communities and nations that every choice they make determines the future of humanity and the planet,

Recognizing that Brain Education is a tool that can contribute to bridging the gap between the developed and the developing countries in a sustainable manner, by helping young generations in the developing countries to recover their own strength and confidence to change themselves and their environment,

Affirming that if individuals, communities and nations learn to live with the kind of awareness promoted by Brain Education, that is, as responsible world citizens who have a sincere concern for the future and believe in the potential of the brain, it can largely contribute to the harmonious global culture that the United Nations seeks,

1. *Invites* all Member States to consider Brain Education as a tool to advance the Millennium Development Goals and global peace and development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore, in cooperation with relevant United Nations organizations, funds and programmes, how Brain Education can be included in their existing programmes, with a view to benefiting from this innovative educational tool that can contribute to the Millennium Development Goals in a holistic way;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Brain Education programme launched in Tonacatepeque, El Salvador in 2011 and welcomes the voluntary initiative of other Member States to include this tool in their own educational systems;

4. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this question at its sixty-seventh session under the agenda item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family".

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Sixty-sixth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 107
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Italy and Mexico: draft resolution

Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/152 of 18 December 1991, 60/1 of 16 September 2005, 60/177 of 16 December 2005, 61/252 of 22 December 2006, 64/178 and 64/179 of 18 December 2009, 64/237 of 24 December 2009, 65/169 of 20 December 2010 and 65/190 and 65/232 of 21 December 2010,

Reaffirming also its resolutions relating to the urgent need to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting and facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[1] the United Nations Convention against Corruption[2] and all the international conventions and protocols against terrorism, including those that recently entered into force,

Reaffirming further the commitments undertaken by Member States in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted on 8 September 2006,[3] and its successive reviews of 4 and 5 September 2008[4] and of 8 September 2010,[5]

Emphasizing that its resolution 65/187 of 21 December 2010 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women has considerable implications for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and its activities,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

[2] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[3] Resolution 60/288.

[4] See resolution 62/272; see also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 117th to 120th meetings (A/62/PV.117-120), and corrigendum.

[5] See resolution 64/297; see also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 116th and 117th meetings (A/64/PV.116 and 117), and corrigendum.

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Recalling the adoption of its resolution 65/228 of 21 December 2010 on strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women, in which the General Assembly adopted the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and called upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support national efforts to promote the empowerment of women and gender equality in order to enhance national efforts to eliminate violence against women, including by strengthening throughout its programme of work its crime prevention and criminal justice efforts in response to violence against women,

Recalling also the adoption of its resolution 65/229 of 21 December 2010 on the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),

Recalling further the adoption of its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010 on the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Taking into consideration all relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 2011/33, 2011/34, 2011/35 and 2011/36 of 28 July 2011, and all those relating to the strengthening of international cooperation as well as the technical assistance and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fields of crime prevention and criminal justice, promotion and reinforcement of the rule of law and reform of criminal justice institutions, including with regard to the implementation of technical assistance,

Recalling its resolutions 58/17 of 3 December 2003, 61/52 of 4 December 2006 and 64/78 of 7 December 2009 on the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, Economic and Social Council resolutions 2003/29 of 22 July 2003 on the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property, 2004/34 of 21 July 2004 and 2008/23 of 24 July 2008 on protection against trafficking in cultural property, and 2010/19 of 22 July 2010 on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking,

Reaffirming the need for the full implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,[6] and expressing the view that it will, inter alia, enhance cooperation and better coordination of efforts in fighting trafficking in persons and promote increased ratification and full implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[7] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[8]

Welcoming the establishment by the Secretary-General of a United Nations system task force on transnational organized crime and drug trafficking as threats to security and stability, with the purpose of developing an effective and comprehensive approach to the challenge of transnational organized crime and drug trafficking,

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[6] Resolution 64/293.

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[8] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.

Expressing its grave concern at the negative effects of transnational organized crime, including smuggling of and trafficking in human beings, narcotic drugs and small arms and light weapons, on development, peace and security and human rights, and at the increasing vulnerability of States to such crime,

Convinced of the importance of preventing youth crime, supporting the rehabilitation of young offenders and their reintegration into society, protecting child victims and witnesses, including efforts to prevent their revictimization, and addressing the needs of children of prisoners, and stressing that such responses should take into account the human rights and best interests of children and young people, as called for in the Convention on the Rights of the Child[9] and the Optional Protocols thereto,[10] where applicable, and in other relevant United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice, where appropriate,

Concerned by the serious challenges and threats posed by the illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and concerned about its links with other forms of transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking and other criminal activities, including terrorism,

Deeply concerned about the connections, in some cases, between some forms of transnational organized crime and terrorism, and emphasizing the need to enhance cooperation at the national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen responses to this evolving challenge,

Concerned about the growing degree of penetration of criminal organizations and their proceeds into the economy,

Recognizing that actions against transnational organized crime and terrorism are a common and shared responsibility, and stressing the need to work collectively to prevent and combat transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Emphasizing that transnational organized crime must be addressed in full respect for the principle of the sovereignty of States and in accordance with the rule of law as part of a comprehensive response to promote durable solutions through the promotion of human rights and more equitable socio-economic conditions,

Recognizing the need to maintain a balance in the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime between all relevant priorities identified by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing also that, thanks to its broad membership and wide scope of application, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime offers an important basis for international cooperation, inter alia for extradition, mutual legal assistance and confiscation and represents in this regard a useful tool that should be further utilized,

Mindful of the need to ensure universal adherence to and full implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and urging States parties to make full and effective use of these instruments,

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[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[10] Ibid., vols. 2171 and 2173, No. 27531.

Welcoming the adoption by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of a regional approach to programming, based on continuing consultations and partnerships at the national and regional levels, particularly on its implementation, and focused on ensuring that the Office responds in a sustainable and coherent manner to the priorities of Member States,

Recognizing the general progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the delivery of advisory services and assistance to requesting Member States in the areas of corruption, organized crime, money-laundering, terrorism, kidnapping and trafficking in persons, including the support and protection, as appropriate, of victims, their families and witnesses, as well as drug trafficking and international cooperation, with special emphasis on extradition and mutual legal assistance,

Reiterating its concern regarding the overall financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to resolution 65/232;[11]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[1] as the main tools of the international community to fight transnational organized crime;

3. *Notes with appreciation* that the number of States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime has reached one hundred and sixty-four, which is a good indication of the commitment shown by the international community to combat this phenomenon;

4. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption[2] and the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism;

5. *Also urges* States parties and signatories to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to support the development of a mechanism or mechanisms for the review of the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto;

6. *Notes with appreciation* the convening of an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, including the exchange of information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international, legal or other responses to cybercrime;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other

[11] A/66/303.

forms of assistance, and coordinating with and complementing the work of all relevant and competent United Nations bodies and offices;

8. *Recommends* that Member States adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach to crime prevention and criminal justice reform, based on baseline assessments and data collection and focusing on all sectors of the justice system, and develop crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes;

9. *Encourages* all States to have national and local action plans for crime prevention in order to take into account, in a comprehensive, integrated and participatory manner, inter alia, factors that place certain populations and places at higher risk of victimization and/or of offending and to ensure that such plans are based on the best available evidence and good practices, and stresses that crime prevention should be considered an integral element of strategies to foster social and economic development in all States;

10. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen their efforts to cooperate, as appropriate, at the bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels to counter effectively transnational organized crime;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance its efforts, within existing resources and within its mandate, in providing technical assistance and advisory services for the implementation of its regional and subregional programmes in a coordinated manner with relevant Member States and regional and subregional organizations;

12. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide, within its mandate, technical assistance to Member States, upon their request, in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, with a view to strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems to investigate and prosecute all forms of crimes, while protecting the rights of the defendants, victims and witnesses in line with recognized international standards and norms;

13. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism through the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, in accordance with United Nations related instruments and internationally accepted standards, including, where applicable, recommendations of relevant intergovernmental bodies, inter alia, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, and relevant initiatives of regional, interregional and multilateral organizations against money-laundering;

14. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to foster international and regional cooperation, including by facilitating the development of regional networks active in the field of legal and law enforcement cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime, where appropriate, and by facilitating cooperation among all such networks;

15. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase collaboration with intergovernmental, international and regional organizations that have transnational organized crime mandates, as appropriate, in order to share best practices and to take advantage of their unique and comparative advantage;

16. *Recognizes* the efforts made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States in developing abilities and strengthening their

capacity to prevent and combat kidnapping, and requests the Office to continue to provide technical assistance with a view to fostering international cooperation, in particular mutual legal assistance, aimed at countering effectively this growing serious crime;

17. *Draws attention* to the emerging policy issues identified in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[12] namely, piracy, cybercrime, abuse and exploitation of children, trafficking in cultural property, illicit financial flows and illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, and invites the Office to explore, within its mandate, ways and means of addressing those issues, bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolutions 2007/12 of 25 July 2007 and 2007/19 of 26 July 2007 on the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the Office;

18. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its existing mandate, to strengthen the collection, analysis and dissemination of accurate, reliable and comparable data and information to enhance knowledge on crime trends and support Member States in designing appropriate responses in specific areas of crime, in particular in their transnational dimension, taking into account the need to make the best possible use of existing resources;

19. *Urges* Member States and relevant international organizations to develop national and regional strategies, as appropriate, and other necessary measures, in cooperation with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, to address effectively transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants and illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, as well as corruption and terrorism;

20. *Also urges* States parties to use the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[7] for broad cooperation in preventing and combating criminal offences against cultural property, especially in returning such proceeds of crime or property to their legitimate owners, in accordance with article 14, paragraph 2, of the Convention, and invites States parties to exchange information on all aspects of criminal offences against cultural property, in accordance with their national laws, and to coordinate administrative and other measures taken, as appropriate, for the prevention, early detection and punishment of such offences;

21. *Further urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to assist Member States, upon request, in combating the illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and to support them in their efforts to address its links with other forms of transnational organized crime, through, inter alia, technical assistance;

22. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against transnational organized crime, in particular in developing countries, when deciding

[12] A/66/303.

to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support to national and regional efforts in those areas;

23. *Encourages* Member States to support the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in continuing to provide targeted technical assistance, within its existing mandate, to enhance the capacity of affected States, upon their request, to combat piracy by sea, including by assisting Member States in creating an effective law enforcement response and strengthening their judicial capacity;

24. *Welcomes* the progress achieved by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in the implementation of their respective mandates;

25. *Encourages* States parties to continue to provide full support to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including providing information to the conferences regarding compliance with the treaties;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with adequate resources to promote, in an effective manner, the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the conferences of the parties to the conventions, in accordance with its mandate;

27. *Notes with appreciation* the establishment and successful operation of the Implementation Review Mechanism of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

28. *Welcomes* the convening of the fourth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, to be held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 24 to 28 October 2011, and requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly a report on the fourth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention;

29. *Reiterates its request* to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance its technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism through the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, as well as to continue to contribute to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and invites Member States to provide the Office with appropriate resources for its mandate;

30. *Requests* that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to strengthen the rule of law, taking also into account the work undertaken by the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group of the Secretariat and other relevant United Nations bodies;

31. *Encourages* Member States to take relevant measures, as appropriate to their national contexts, to ensure the diffusion, use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, including the

consideration and, where they deem it necessary, dissemination of existing manuals and handbooks developed and published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

32. *Reiterates* the importance of providing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme with sufficient, stable and predictable funding for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with the high priority accorded to it and in accordance with the increasing demand for its services, in particular with regard to the provision of increased assistance to developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict, in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses;

34. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in the report referred to in paragraph 33 above information on the status of ratifications or accessions to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto.

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Sixty-sixth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 108
International drug control

Argentina, Italy and Mexico: draft resolution

International cooperation against the world drug problem

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[1] the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[2] the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[3] the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[4] and the joint ministerial statement adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[5]

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[6] the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome[7] addressing the world drug problem, the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS[8] and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 65/233 of 21 December 2010 and those on regional and international cooperation to prevent the diversion and smuggling of precursors,

Recalling also that in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, as adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at the high-level segment of its fifty-second session,[9] and called upon States to take the measures

[1] Resolution S-20/2, annex.
[2] Resolution S-20/3, annex.
[3] Resolution S-20/4 E.
[4] Resolution 54/132, annex.
[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 8* (E/2003/28/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. C; see also A/58/124, sect. II.A.
[6] See resolution 55/2.
[7] See resolution 60/1.
[8] Resolution 60/262, annex.
[9] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.8.

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necessary to fully implement the actions set out therein, with a view to attaining, in a timely manner, their goals and targets,

Recalling further the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of its resolutions 2010/17 and 2010/21 of 22 July 2010 on the realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework,

Welcoming the measures taken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to develop a thematic and regional programme approach to its activities and noting the progress in the implementation of that approach;

Recalling all resolutions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-fourth session,[10]

Welcoming the efforts made by Member States to comply with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[11] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[12] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[13]

Gravely concerned that, despite continuing increased efforts by States, relevant organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the world drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humanity, in particular children and young people and their families, and to the national security and sovereignty of States, and that it undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development,

Deeply concerned about the need to take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children and youth against the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant treaties, and to prevent the use of children and youth in the illicit production of and trafficking in such substances, and urging Governments to implement Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 53/10 of 12 March 2010,[14]

Noting with grave concern the global increased abuse of certain drugs and the proliferation of new substances, as well as the increasing sophistication of the transnational organized crime groups engaged in their manufacture and distribution,

Noting with grave concern also the global increased abuse and manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants as well as the proliferation of chemical precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the emergence of new methods of diversion used by organized criminal groups,

Recognizing that the use of substances that are not controlled under the international drug control treaties and that may pose potential public-health risks has emerged in recent years in several regions of the world, and noting the increasing number of reports about the production of substances, most commonly

[10] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 8* (E/2011/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[12] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[13] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[14] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 8* (E/2010/28), chap. I, sect. C.

herbal mixtures, containing synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists that have psychoactive effects similar to those produced by cannabis,

Noting the need to promote adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse, in line with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and recalling in that regard resolutions 53/414[14] and 54/610[10] adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that international cooperation in demand reduction and supply reduction has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts, and expressing its appreciation for the initiatives at the regional and international levels in this regard,

Recognizing also the principal role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies, together with the International Narcotics Control Board, as the United Nations organs with prime responsibility for drug control matters, and recognizing further the need to promote and facilitate the effective implementation of and follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,

Reaffirming that countering the world drug problem in all its aspects requires a political commitment to reducing supply, as an integral component of a balanced and comprehensive drug control strategy, in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[15] including the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, also adopted at that session,

Reaffirming equally that reducing illicit drug use and its consequences requires a political commitment to efforts to reduce demand, which must be demonstrated by sustained widespread demand reduction initiatives that integrate a comprehensive public-health approach spanning the spectrum of prevention, education, early intervention, treatment, recovery support, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts, in accordance with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Recalling the recommendations contained in its resolution 64/182 that the Economic and Social Council devote one of its high-level segments to a theme related to the world drug problem and that the General Assembly hold a special session to address the world drug problem,

Conscious of the need to raise public awareness of the risks and threats posed to all societies by the different aspects of the world drug problem,

Reaffirming that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies,

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[15] Resolutions S-20/4 A-E.

1. *Reiterates* its call upon States to take, as appropriate, in a timely manner, the measures necessary to implement the actions and attain the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[9] adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session;

2. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requires an integrated and balanced approach and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[16] and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[17] on human rights, and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, for the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to engage in effective cooperation and practical action aimed at addressing the world drug problem on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility;

4. *Undertakes* to promote bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including through intelligence-sharing and cross-border cooperation, aimed at countering the world drug problem more effectively, in particular by encouraging and supporting such cooperation by those States most directly affected by illicit crop cultivation and the illicit production, manufacture, transit, trafficking, distribution and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

5. *Reiterates* the commitment of Member States to promoting, developing, reviewing or strengthening effective, comprehensive, integrated drug demand reduction programmes, based on scientific evidence and covering a range of measures, including primary prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation, social reintegration and related support services, aimed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities and reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, taking into account the particular challenges posed by high-risk drug users, in full compliance with the three international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation, and commits Member States to investing increased resources in ensuring access to those interventions on a non-discriminatory basis, including in detention facilities, bearing in mind that those interventions should also consider vulnerabilities that undermine human development, such as poverty and social marginalization;

6. *Notes with great concern* the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, reaffirms the commitment of all Member States to tackling those problems in the context of comprehensive, complementary and multisectoral drug demand reduction strategies, in particular such strategies targeting young people, also notes with great concern the alarming rise in the incidence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among injecting drug users, reaffirms the commitment of all Member States to working towards the goal of

[16] Resolution 217 A (III).

[17] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes and treatment, care and related support services, in full compliance with the international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation, taking into account all relevant General Assembly resolutions and, when applicable, the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*,[18] and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to carry out its mandate in this area in close cooperation with relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

7. *Urges* Member States to develop national responses to address the issue of drug-affected driving by, inter alia, exchanging information and best practices on effective responses, including through engagement with the international scientific and legal communities;

8. Encourages Member States to promote, in accordance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 53/4[14] and 54/6,[10] the adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their efforts in that regard;

9. *Acknowledges* the continuing efforts made and the progress achieved in countering the world drug problem, notes with great concern the continuing illicit production of and trafficking in opium, the continuing illicit manufacture of and trafficking in cocaine, the increasing illicit production of and trafficking in cannabis, the ongoing global spread of the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants and the increasing diversion of precursors, as well as the related distribution and use of illicit drugs, and stresses the need to strengthen and intensify joint efforts at the national, regional and international levels to tackle those global challenges in a more comprehensive manner, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, including by means of enhanced and better-coordinated technical and financial assistance;

10. *Invites* Member States to take appropriate measures so as to strengthen international cooperation and the exchange of information regarding the identification of new routes and modi operandi of criminal organizations dedicated to the diversion or smuggling of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in particular with respect to their trafficking via the Internet, and to continue to notify the International Narcotics Control Board of such information;

11. *Recognizes* the need to collect relevant data and information regarding international cooperation for countering the world drug problem at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels, and invites Member States to invest, where necessary and taking into account specific needs and available resources, in capacity-building and quality-enhancing activities for the collection and reporting of information, and to participate in joint cooperation efforts, organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and/or other national, regional or international organizations and bodies, aimed at the exchange of

[18] Available from www.who.int/hiv/pub/idu/targetsetting/en/index.html.

technical knowledge of experts in the area of data collection, analysis and evaluation and the exchange of practical experience in the area of drug data;

12. *Also recognizes* that:

(a) Sustainable crop control strategies targeting the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances require international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility and an integrated and balanced approach, taking into account the rule of law and, where appropriate, security concerns, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) Such crop control strategies include, inter alia, alternative development and, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, eradication and law enforcement measures;

(c) Such crop control strategies should be in full conformity with article 14 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[13] and appropriately coordinated and phased in accordance with national policies in order to achieve the sustainable eradication of illicit crops, noting furthermore the need for Member States to undertake to increase long-term investment in such strategies, coordinated with other development measures, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development and poverty eradication in affected rural areas, taking due account of the traditional licit uses of crops where there is historical evidence of such use and giving due consideration to the protection of the environment;

13. *Further recognizes* the significant role played by developing countries with extensive expertise in alternative development in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes, and invites them to continue sharing those best practices with States affected by illicit crop cultivation, including those emerging from conflict, with a view to using them, where appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State;

14. *Urges* Member States to intensify their cooperation with and assistance to transit States affected by illicit drug trafficking, directly or through the competent regional and international organizations, in accordance with article 10 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, and on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and the need for all States to promote and implement measures to counter the drug problem in all its aspects with an integrated and balanced approach;

15. *Reiterates* the urgent need for Member States to strengthen international and regional cooperation in order to respond to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drug trafficking, money-laundering, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime and, in some cases, terrorism and the financing of terrorism, and to the significant challenges faced by law enforcement and judicial authorities in responding to the ever-changing means used by transnational criminal organizations to avoid detection and prosecution;

16. *Recognizes* the increasing links between drug trafficking and the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms in some regions of the world and the

need to prevent the spread of that problem to other regions, and urges Member States to take adequate measures, consistent with their international treaty obligations and other relevant international standards, to cooperate fully in preventing the acquisition and use of firearms and ammunition by criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking and in combating the illicit manufacturing and trafficking of such firearms and ammunition;

17. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against drug trafficking, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support for national and regional efforts in combating the world drug problem;

18. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase collaboration with intergovernmental, international and relevant regional organizations involved in combating the world drug problem, as appropriate, in order to share best practices and scientific standards, and to maximize the benefits from their unique comparative advantage;

19. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon request, to continue providing technical assistance to Member States so as to enhance capacity in countering the world drug problem, including by carrying out training programmes to develop indicators and instruments for the collection and analysis of accurate, reliable and comparable data on all relevant aspects of the world drug problem and, where appropriate, enhance or develop new national indicators and instruments;

20. *Invites* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the central policymaking body of the United Nations system on drug-related matters, to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to collect, analyse, use and disseminate accurate, reliable, objective and comparable data and to reflect such information in the *World Drug Report*;

21. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its efforts in supporting States to establish, upon request, operational frameworks essential for communication across national borders and in facilitating the exchange of information on and analysis of drug trafficking trends, with a view to increasing knowledge about the world drug problem at the national, regional and international levels, and recognizes the importance of integrating laboratories and providing scientific support to drug control frameworks and of treating quality analytical data as a primary source of information worldwide;

22. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand, improve and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, within its mandates, in particular with a view to the full implementation of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[1] and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem adopted by the Commission on

Narcotic Drugs at the high-level segment of its fifty-second session, as well as, where appropriate, relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission at that session,[19] and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations continue to be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates in a consistent and stable manner;

23. *Welcomes* resolution 54/10[10] of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and encourages Member States and the Office to continue to address the issues within the mandate of the working group in a pragmatic, results-oriented, efficient and cooperative manner;

24. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the International Narcotics Control Board to strengthen their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and, in accordance with resolution 54/8[10] of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, calls upon the International Narcotics Control Board to further strengthen communication with Member States and to work with them in identifying opportunities for more effective control and monitoring of the trade in precursor chemicals;

25. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[11] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[12] the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[13] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[20] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;[21]

26. *Takes note* of the resolutions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-fourth session,[10] the *World Drug Report 2011* of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime[22] and the most recent report of the International Narcotics Control Board,[23] and calls upon States to strengthen international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community caused by the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, especially those in the opium group, as well as other aspects of the world drug problem, and to continue to take concerted measures, such as within the framework of the Paris Pact[24] and other relevant international initiatives;

27. *Notes* that the International Narcotics Control Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, reaffirms the importance of its work, encourages it to continue to carry out its work in accordance with its mandates, urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning, where

[19] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[20] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

[21] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[22] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.XI.10.

[23] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.XI.1.

[24] See S/2003/641, annex.

possible, adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and calls for enhanced cooperation and understanding between Member States and the Board to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions;

28. *Emphasizes* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in addressing the world drug problem, notes with appreciation their important contribution to the review process, and also notes that representatives of affected populations and civil society entities, where appropriate, should be enabled to play a participatory role in the formulation and implementation of drug demand and supply reduction policy;

29. *Encourages* the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, and in this regard acknowledges the discussions conducted at the twenty-first meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Santiago from 3 to 7 October 2011;

30. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts to strengthen cooperation in combating illicit trafficking in drugs and the diversion of precursor chemicals undertaken by regional organizations, and acknowledges ongoing efforts such as those of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States;

31. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies and entities and other international organizations, and invites international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance;

32. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[25] and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

[25] A/66/130.

United Nations A/C.3/66/L.17

General Assembly

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Sixty-sixth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 107
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Kenya:* draft resolution

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 65/231 of 21 December 2010 and all other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Bearing in mind that weaknesses in crime prevention lead to subsequent difficulties at the level of crime control mechanisms, and bearing in mind also the urgent need to establish effective crime prevention strategies for Africa, as well as the importance of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary at the regional and subregional levels,

Aware of the devastating impact of new and more dynamic crime trends on the national economies of African States, such as the high levels of transnational organized crime being recorded in Africa, including the utilization of digital technology to commit all types of cybercrime, illicit trafficking in cultural property, drugs and piracy and of the fact that crime is a major obstacle to harmonious and sustainable development in Africa,

Noting with concern that in most African countries the existing criminal justice system does not have sufficiently skilled personnel and adequate infrastructure and is therefore ill-equipped to manage the emergence of new crime trends, and acknowledging the challenges Africa faces in litigation and the management of correctional institutions,

Recognizing that the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders is a focal point for all professional efforts

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of African Group.

[1] A/66/131.

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aimed at promoting the active cooperation and collaboration of Governments, academics, institutions and scientific and professional organizations and experts in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Bearing in mind the Revised African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2007-2012), aimed at encouraging Member States to participate in and own the regional initiatives for effective crime prevention and good governance and strengthened justice administration,

Recognizing that the worldwide escalation of food prices and the increase in the demand for basic commodities and social services is not matched by food production or the availability of water, energy and wealth to sustain a good standard of living, thereby increasing the chances of recourse to crime,

Emphasizing the need to create necessary coalitions with all partners in the process of achieving effective crime prevention policies,

Noting that the financial situation of the Institute has greatly affected its capacity to deliver its services to African Member States in an effective and comprehensive manner,

1. *Commends* the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for its efforts to promote and coordinate regional technical cooperation activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

2. *Also commends* the initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in strengthening its working relationship with the Institute by supporting and involving the Institute in the implementation of a number of activities, including those contained in the Revised African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2007-2012), on strengthening the rule of law and criminal justice systems in Africa;

3. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen further the capacity of the Institute to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries;

4. *Notes* the efforts of the Institute to establish contacts with organizations in those countries which are promoting crime prevention programmes and its maintenance of close links with regional and subregional political entities, such as the African Union Commission, the East African Community, the Commission of the Economic Community of West African States, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the Southern African Development Community;

5. *Encourages* the Institute to invest in crime prevention strategies that require various planning authorities in the region to focus attention on the coordination of activities that promote development based on sustainable agricultural production and preservation of the environment, in addition to offering more affordable sources of energy to drive small and medium agro-based industrial enterprises;

6. *Urges* the States members of the Institute to continue to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute;

7. *Welcomes* the decision of the Governing Board of the Institute, at its eleventh ordinary session, held in Nairobi on 27 and 28 April 2011, to carry out a

review of the Institute to ensure that it is facilitated to fulfil its mandate and to assume a more prominent role in dealing with existing crime;

8. *Also welcomes* the introduction by the Institute of a cost-sharing initiative in its execution of various programmes with Member States, partners and United Nations entities;

9. *Urges* all Member States and non-governmental organizations and the international community to continue adopting concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and in the implementation of its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

10. *Urges* all States that have not already done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[2] as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption;[3]

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate; bearing in mind that the precarious financial situation of the Institute significantly undermines its capacity to deliver services effectively;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

13. *Encourages* the Institute to consider focusing on specific and general vulnerabilities of each programme country and to maximize the use of available initiatives to address crime problems with existing funds, as well as available capacity, by creating useful coalitions with regional and local institutions;

14. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to work closely with the Institute;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue making concrete proposals, including for the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

[3] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

United Nations A/C.3/66/L.18

General Assembly

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Sixty-sixth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 28 (a)
Advancement of women

Guatemala, Indonesia and Philippines: draft resolution

Violence against women migrant workers

The General Assembly,

Recalling all of its previous resolutions on violence against women migrant workers and those adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[1]

Reaffirming the provisions concerning women migrant workers contained in the outcome documents of the World Conference on Human Rights,[2] the International Conference on Population and Development,[3] the Fourth World Conference on Women[4] and the World Summit for Social Development[5] and their reviews,

Welcoming the establishment of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and expressing hope that it will robustly support national efforts to end violence against women migrant workers, in the light of the focus of the UN-Women strategic plan, 2011-2013[6] on increasing women's access to economic empowerment, including women migrant and domestic workers, as well as the policy and programmatic work of UN-Women on empowering women migrant workers worldwide and the commitment in the agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-fifth

[1] See resolution 48/104.
[2] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.
[3] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.
[4] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.
[5] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.
[6] UNW/2011/9.

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session[7] to implementing gender-sensitive policies and programmes for women migrant workers, ensuring that all women, including care workers, are legally protected from violence and exploitation, providing safe and legal migration channels that recognize women migrant workers' skills and education, and fair labour conditions, and facilitating their productive employment and decent work and integration into the labour force,

Recalling the discussions during the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, held on 14 and 15 September 2006, which recognized, inter alia, the need for special protection for migrant women, and noting that another high-level dialogue on the same theme will be held in 2013,

Welcoming the adoption of Convention No. 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers and Recommendation No. 201 on the same subject by the International Labour Conference on 16 June 2011, at its 100th session and general comment No. 1 on migrant domestic workers, adopted by the Committee on Migrant Workers in December 2010, and calling for the ratification of Convention No. 189 of the International Labour Organization and its implementation, and the implementation of general comment No. 1 on migrant domestic workers and of general recommendation No. 26 on women migrant workers, adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in November 2008, acknowledging that they are complementary and mutually reinforcing,

Recognizing the increasing participation of women in international migration, driven in large part by socio-economic factors, and that this feminization of migration requires greater gender sensitivity in all policies and efforts related to the subject of international migration,

Stressing the shared responsibility of all stakeholders, in particular countries of origin, transit and destination, relevant regional and international organizations, the private sector and civil society, in promoting an environment that prevents and addresses violence against women migrant workers, and in that regard recognizing the importance of joint and collaborative approaches and strategies at the national, bilateral, regional and international levels, especially targeted measures to specifically address discrimination and violence against women migrant workers,

Recognizing that women migrant workers are important contributors to social and economic development, through the economic and social benefits accruing as a result of their work to countries of origin and destination, and underlining the value and dignity of their labour, including the labour of domestic workers,

Recognizing also the particular vulnerability of women and their children at all stages of the migration process, extending from the moment of deciding to migrate and including transit, engagement in formal and informal employment, and integration into the host society, as well as during their return to and reintegration in their countries of origin,

Expressing deep concern at the continuing reports of grave abuses and violence committed against migrant women and girls, including gender-based violence, in particular sexual violence, trafficking, domestic and family violence,

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[7] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 7* (E/2011/27), chap. I, sect. A.

racist and xenophobic acts, abusive labour practices and exploitative conditions of work,

Recognizing that the intersection of, inter alia, gender, age, class and ethnic discrimination and stereotypes can compound the discrimination faced by women migrant workers, and that violence is a form of discrimination,

Reaffirming the commitment to protect and promote the human rights of all women, including, without discrimination, rural women and indigenous women who migrate for work, and in that regard noting the attention paid in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples[8] to the elimination of all forms of violence and discrimination against indigenous women, as appropriate,

Concerned that many migrant women who are employed in the informal economy and in less skilled work are especially vulnerable to abuse and exploitation, underlining in that regard the obligation of States to protect the human rights of migrants so as to prevent abuse and exploitation, and observing with concern that many women migrant workers take on jobs for which they may be overqualified and in which, at the same time, they may be more vulnerable because of poor pay and inadequate social protection,

Emphasizing the need for objective, comprehensive and broad-based information, including sex- and age-disaggregated data and statistics, and gender-sensitive indicators for research and analysis, and a wide exchange of experience and lessons learned by individual Member States and civil society in the formulation of targeted policies and concrete strategies to specifically address discrimination, in particular violence against women migrant workers,

Realizing that the movement of a significant number of women migrant workers may be facilitated and made possible by means of fraudulent or irregular documentation and sham marriages with the object of migration, that this may be facilitated through, inter alia, the Internet, and that those women migrant workers are more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation,

Recognizing the importance of exploring the link between migration and trafficking in order to further efforts towards protecting women migrant workers from violence, discrimination, exploitation and abuse,

Encouraged by some measures adopted by some countries of destination to alleviate the plight of women migrant workers residing in their areas of jurisdiction and to promote access to justice, such as the establishment of gender-sensitive protection mechanisms for migrant workers, facilitating their access to reporting mechanisms or providing assistance during legal proceedings,

Underlining the important role of relevant United Nations treaty bodies in monitoring the implementation of human rights conventions and the relevant special procedures, within their respective mandates, in addressing the problem of violence against women migrant workers and in protecting and promoting their human rights and welfare,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[9]

[8] Resolution 61/295, annex.

[9] A/66/212.

2. *Encourages* Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to relevant International Labour Organization conventions and to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[10] the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[11] and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[12] as well as all human rights treaties that contribute to the protection of the rights of women migrant workers, and to implement the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons;[13]

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on violence against women, its causes and consequences, entitled "Political economy of women's human rights", submitted to the Council at its eleventh session,[14] in particular her elaboration in that report of the current issues of the exploitation and violence that women migrants face in the context of the current global economic trends and crises;

4. *Encourages* all United Nations special rapporteurs on human rights whose mandates touch on the issues of violence against women migrant workers to improve the collection of information on and analysis of the current challenges facing women migrant workers, and also encourages Governments to cooperate with the special rapporteurs in this regard;

5. *Calls upon* all Governments to incorporate a human rights, gender-sensitive and human-development-oriented perspective in legislation, policies and programmes on international migration and on labour and employment, consistent with their human rights obligations and commitments under human rights instruments, for the prevention of and protection of migrant women against violence and discrimination, exploitation and abuse, and to take effective measures to ensure that such migration and labour policies do not reinforce any form of discrimination, including by conducting impact assessment studies of such legislation, policies and programmes and reporting on the impact of measures taken and the results achieved in regard to women migrant workers;

6. *Also calls upon* Governments to adopt or strengthen measures to protect the human rights of women migrant workers, regardless of their immigration status, including in policies that regulate the recruitment and deployment of women migrant workers, to consider expanding dialogue among States on devising innovative methods to promote legal channels of migration, inter alia in order to deter illegal migration, to incorporate a gender perspective in immigration laws in order to prevent discrimination and violence against women, in particular in regard to independent migration and circular and temporary migration, and to permit women migrant workers who are victims of violence to apply for residency permits independently of abusive employers or spouses;

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[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.
[11] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.
[12] Ibid., vol. 2241, No. 39574.
[13] Resolution 64/293, annex.
[14] A/HRC/11/6.

7. *Urges* Governments to enhance bilateral, regional, interregional and international cooperation to address violence against women migrant workers, fully respecting international law, including international human rights law, as well as to strengthen efforts to reduce the vulnerability of women migrant workers, including by fostering sustainable development alternatives to migration in countries of origin, by facilitating effective access to justice, and effective action in the areas of law enforcement and prosecution, prevention, capacity-building, victim protection and support, and by exchanging information and good practices in combating violence and discrimination against women migrant workers;

8. *Also urges* Governments to take into account the best interests of the child by adopting or strengthening measures to promote and protect the human rights of migrant girls, including unaccompanied girls, regardless of their immigration status, so as to prevent labour and economic exploitation, discrimination, sexual harassment, violence and sexual abuse in the workplace, including in domestic work;

9. *Further urges* Governments, in cooperation with all stakeholders, especially the private sector, including employment agencies involved in recruiting women migrant workers, to strengthen the focus on and funding support for the prevention of violence against women migrant workers, in particular by promoting the access of women to meaningful and gender-sensitive information and education on, inter alia, the costs and benefits of migration, rights and benefits to which they are entitled in the countries of origin and employment, the overall conditions in countries of employment and procedures for legal migration, as well as to ensure that laws and policies governing recruiters, employers and intermediaries promote adherence to and respect for the human rights of migrant workers, particularly women;

10. *Encourages* all States to remove obstacles that may prevent the transparent, safe, unrestricted and expeditious transfer of remittances of migrants to their countries of origin or to any other countries, including by reducing transaction costs and implementing woman-friendly remittance transfer, savings and investment schemes, including diaspora investment schemes, in conformity with applicable legislation, and to consider, as appropriate, measures to solve other problems that may impede women migrant workers' access to and management of their economic resources;

11. *Calls upon* Governments to recognize the right of women migrant workers, regardless of their immigration status, to have access to health care, including emergency health care, and in that regard to ensure that women migrant workers are not discriminated against on the grounds of pregnancy and childbirth and, in accordance with national legislation, to address the vulnerabilities to HIV experienced by migrant populations and support their access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support;

12. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to adopt and implement legislation and policies that protect all women migrant domestic workers, to include therein robust monitoring and inspection mechanisms, in line with relevant International Labour Organization conventions and other instruments, to ensure compliance with international obligations, and to grant women migrant workers in domestic service access to gender-sensitive, transparent mechanisms for bringing complaints against employers, while stressing that such instruments should not punish women migrant

workers, and calls upon States to promptly investigate and punish all violations of their rights;

13. *Calls upon* Governments, in cooperation with international organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders, to provide women migrant workers who are victims of violence with the full range of immediate assistance, protection and gender-sensitive services that are culturally and linguistically appropriate to which they are entitled in accordance with human rights standards, irrespective of their immigration status, such as access to counselling, legal and consular assistance and temporary shelter, as well as mechanisms to allow the views and concerns of victims to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of proceedings, including other measures that will allow victims to be present during the judicial process, to the extent possible, as well as to establish and expand comprehensive reintegration and rehabilitation schemes for returning women migrant workers and their families;

14. *Also calls upon* Governments, in particular those of the countries of origin and destination, to put in place penal and criminal sanctions in order to punish perpetrators of violence against women migrant workers and intermediaries, and gender-sensitive redress and justice mechanisms that victims can access effectively, as well as to ensure that migrant women victims of violence do not suffer from revictimization, including by authorities, by implementing measures that include allowing women migrant workers with legal claims concerning violations of their rights the option of remaining in the country of destination to pursue their claims;

15. *Urges* all States to adopt effective measures to put an end to the arbitrary arrest and detention of women migrant workers and to take action to prevent and punish any form of illegal deprivation of the liberty of women migrant workers by individuals or groups;

16. *Encourages* Governments to formulate and implement training programmes for their law enforcers, immigration officers and border officials, diplomatic and consular officials, prosecutors and service providers, with a view to sensitizing those public-sector workers to the issue of violence against women migrant workers and imparting to them the necessary skills and attitude to ensure the delivery of proper, professional and gender-sensitive interventions;

17. *Also encourages* Governments to ensure coherence between migration, labour and anti-trafficking legislation, policies and programmes, based on a human rights, gender-sensitive and human-development-oriented perspective, to promote safe and legal migration, to ensure that the human rights of women migrant workers are protected throughout the migration process and to prevent violence, prosecute perpetrators and protect and support victims and their families;

18. *Calls upon* States, in accordance with the provisions of article 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations,[15] to ensure that, if a woman migrant worker is arrested or committed to prison or custody pending trial, or is detained in any other manner, the competent authorities respect her freedom to communicate with and have access to the consular officials of the country of her nationality, and

[15] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

in this regard to inform without delay, if that woman migrant worker so requests, the consular post of her State of nationality;

19. *Invites* Governments, the United Nations system and other concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to cooperate towards a better understanding of the issues concerning women and international migration, and to improve the collection, dissemination and analysis of sex- and age-disaggregated data and information in order to assist in the formulation of migration and labour policies that are, inter alia, gender-sensitive and that protect human rights, as well as to aid in policy assessment and to continue to support national efforts to address violence against women migrant workers in a coordinated way that ensures effective implementation, enhances their impact and strengthens positive outcomes for women migrant workers;

20. *Encourages* Governments to formulate policies that: are based on up-to-date, relevant sex-disaggregated data and analysis and the institutionalized engagement of women migrant workers throughout the policy process; are adequately resourced; have measurable targets and indicators, timetables, monitoring and accountability measures, in particular for employment agencies, employers and public officials; provide for impact assessments and ensure multi-sector coordination within and between countries of origin, transit and destination through appropriate mechanisms;

21. *Encourages* concerned Governments, in particular those of the countries of origin, transit and destination, to avail themselves of the expertise of the United Nations, including the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and UN-Women, to develop and enhance appropriate sex-disaggregated national data-collection, analysis and dissemination methodologies that will generate comparable data and tracking and reporting systems on violence against women migrant workers and violations of their rights at all stages of the migration process, and to further study the costs of violence against women, including migrant workers, to the women themselves, their families and their communities;

22. *Further encourages* Governments to utilize the same data and tracking and reporting systems to analyse the opportunities available to women migrant workers and their contributions to development, and support the improvement of macro data on remittances, for appropriate policy formulation and implementation;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide a comprehensive, analytical and thematic report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the problem of violence against women migrant workers and on the implementation of the present resolution, specifically with regard to access to justice for women migrant workers, highlighting the impact of legislation, policies and programmes on women migrant workers and taking into account updated information from the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, UN-Women, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as the reports of special rapporteurs that refer to the situation of women migrant workers and other relevant sources, such as the International Organization for Migration, including non-governmental organizations.

United Nations A/C.3/66/L.19

General Assembly

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Sixty-sixth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 28 (a)
Advancement of women: advancement of women

Mongolia: draft resolution

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/129 of 19 December 2001, 58/146 of 22 December 2003, 60/138 of 16 December 2005, 62/136 of 18 December 2007 and 64/140 of 18 December 2009,

Welcoming the decision of the Commission on the Status of Women to consider empowerment of rural women and their role in poverty and hunger eradication, development and current challenges as its priority theme at its fifty-sixth session, in 2012,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Urges* Member States, in collaboration with the organizations of the United Nations and civil society, as appropriate, to continue their efforts to implement the outcome of and to ensure an integrated and coordinated follow-up to the United Nations conferences and summits, including their reviews, and to attach greater importance to the improvement of the situation of rural women, including indigenous women, in their national, regional and global development strategies by, inter alia:

(a) Creating an enabling environment for improving the situation of rural women and ensuring systematic attention to their needs, priorities and contributions, including through enhanced cooperation and a gender perspective, and their full participation in the development, implementation and follow-up of macroeconomic policies, including development policies and programmes and poverty eradication strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers where they exist, based on internationally agreed development goals including the Millennium Development Goals;

[1] A/66/181.

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(b) Pursuing the political and socio-economic empowerment of rural women and supporting their full and equal participation in decision-making at all levels, including through affirmative action, where appropriate, and support for women's organizations, labour unions or other associations and civil society groups promoting rural women's rights;

(c) Promoting consultation with and the participation of rural women, including indigenous women and women with disabilities, through their organizations and networks, in the design, development and implementation of gender equality and rural development programmes and strategies;

(d) Ensuring that perspectives of rural women are taken into account and that they participate in the design, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of policies and activities related to emergencies, including natural disasters, humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction, and taking appropriate measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against rural women in this regard;

(e) Integrating a gender perspective into the design, implementation, follow up and evaluation of development policies and programmes, including budget policies, paying increased attention to the needs of rural women so as to ensure that they benefit from policies and programmes adopted in all spheres and that the disproportionate number of rural women living in poverty is reduced;

(f) Investing in and strengthening efforts to meet the basic needs of rural women through improved availability, access to and use of critical rural infrastructure, such as energy and transport, capacity-building and human resources development measures and the provision of a safe and reliable water supply and sanitation, nutritional programmes, affordable housing programmes, education and literacy programmes, and health and social support measures, including in the areas of sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services;

(g) Strengthening measures, including resource generation to accelerate progress towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 5 on improving maternal health through addressing the specific health needs of rural women and taking concrete measures to enhance and provide access to the highest attainable standards of health for women in rural areas, as well as quality, affordable and universally accessible primary health care and support services, including in such areas of sexual and reproductive health as prenatal and post-natal health care, emergency obstetric care, family planning information and increasing knowledge, awareness and support for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS;

(h) Designing and implementing national policies that promote and protect the enjoyment by rural women and girls of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and creating an environment that does not tolerate violations of their rights, including domestic violence, sexual violence and all other forms of gender-based violence;

(i) Ensuring that the rights of older women in rural areas are taken into account with regard to their equal access to basic social services, appropriate social protection/social security measures, equal access to and control of economic resources, and empowerment of older women through access to financial and infrastructure services, with special focus on support to older women including

indigenous women, who often have access to few resources and are more vulnerable;

(j) Promoting the rights of women and girls with disabilities in rural areas, including by ensuring access on an equal basis to productive employment and decent work, economic and financial resources and disability-sensitive infrastructure and services, in particular in relation to health and education, as well as by ensuring that their priorities and needs are fully incorporated into policies and programmes, inter alia, through their participation in decision-making processes;

(k) Developing specific assistance programmes and advisory services to promote economic skills of rural women in banking, modern trading and financial procedures and providing microcredit and other financial and business services to a greater number of women in rural areas, in particular female-headed households, for their economic empowerment;

(l) Mobilizing resources, including at the national level and through official development assistance, for increasing women's access to existing savings and credit schemes, as well as targeted programmes that provide women with capital, knowledge and tools that enhance their economic capacities;

(m) Integrating increased employment opportunities for rural women into all international and national development strategies and poverty eradication strategies, including by expanding non-agricultural employment opportunities, improving working conditions and increasing access to productive resources;

(n) Taking steps towards ensuring that women's unpaid work and contributions to on-farm and off-farm production, including income generated in the informal sector, are recognized, and supporting remunerative non-agricultural employment of rural women, improving working conditions and increasing access to productive resources;

(o) Promoting programmes to enable rural women and men to reconcile their work and family responsibilities and to encourage men to share, equally with women, household and childcare responsibilities;

(p) Considering the adoption, where appropriate, of national legislation to protect the knowledge, innovations and practices of women in indigenous and local communities relating to traditional medicines, biodiversity and indigenous technologies;

(q) Addressing the lack of timely, reliable and sex-disaggregated data, including by intensifying efforts to include women's unpaid work in official statistics, and developing a systematic and comparative research base on rural women that will inform policy and programme decisions;

(r) Designing, revising and implementing laws to ensure that rural women are accorded full and equal rights to own and lease land and other property, including through the right to inheritance, and undertaking administrative reforms and all necessary measures to give women the same right as men to credit, capital, appropriate technologies and access to markets and information;

(s) Supporting a gender-sensitive education system that considers the specific needs of rural women in order to eliminate gender stereotypes and discriminatory tendencies affecting them;

(t) Developing the capacity of personnel working in the areas of national development strategies, rural development, agricultural development, poverty eradication and implementation of the Millennium Development Goals to identify and address the challenges and constraints facing rural women, including through training programmes and the development and dissemination of methodologies and tools, while acknowledging technical assistance of relevant United Nations agencies;

3. *Strongly encourages* Member States, United Nations entities and all other relevant stakeholders to take measures to identify and address any negative impact of the current global crises on women in rural areas, including on legislation, policies and programmes that strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women;

4. *Requests* the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular those dealing with issues of development, to address and support the empowerment of rural women and their specific needs in their programmes and strategies;

5. *Stresses* the need to identify the best practices for ensuring that rural women have access to and full participation in the area of information and communication technology, to address the priorities and needs of rural women and girls as active users of information and to ensure their participation in developing and implementing global, regional and national information and communications technology strategies;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to take into consideration the concluding observations and recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women concerning their reports to the Committee when formulating policies and designing programmes focused on the improvement of the situation of rural women, including those to be developed and implemented in cooperation with relevant international organizations;

7. *Invites* Governments to undertake participatory needs and impact assessments for the economic empowerment of rural women, to adopt, on the basis of such assessments, gender-responsive rural development strategies and budget frameworks, and to ensure that the needs and priorities of rural women and girls are addressed systematically, that they can effectively contribute to poverty and hunger eradication and that appropriate budgets are allocated for the implementation of such strategies and for the delivery of local services;

8. *Encourages* Governments and international organizations to integrate the perspective of rural and indigenous women into the preparations for and outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 4 to 6 June 2012, with a view to accelerating progress on gender equality and women's empowerment in rural areas;

9. *Invites* Governments, relevant international organizations and the specialized agencies to continue to observe the International Day of Rural Women annually, on 15 October, as proclaimed in its resolution 62/136;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 28 (a)
Advancement of women: advancement of women

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Montenegro, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago and United States of America: draft resolution

Women and political participation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the obligations of all States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as stated in the Charter of the United Nations, and guided by the purposes and principles of human rights instruments,

Reaffirming also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] which states that everyone has the right to take part in the Government of his or her country directly or through freely chosen representatives, and the right of equal access to public service,

Guided by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[2] which affirms human rights and fundamental freedoms and equality for women around the world,

Reaffirming the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,[3] and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[4]

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.
[3] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.
[4] Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

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Recognizing the important contributions that women have made towards the achievement of representative, transparent and accountable Governments in many countries,

Stressing the critical importance of women's political participation in all contexts, including in times of peace and conflict and in all stages of political transition, concerned that many obstacles still prevent women from participating in political life on equal terms with men, and noting in that regard that situations of political transition provide a unique opportunity to address such obstacles,

Recognizing the essential contributions that women around the world continue to make to the achievement and maintenance of international peace and security and to the full realization of human rights; to the promotion of sustainable development and economic growth; and to the eradication of poverty, hunger and disease,

Reaffirming that the active participation of women, on equal terms with men, at all levels of decision-making is essential to the achievement of equality, sustainable development, peace and democracy,

Highly concerned that women in every part of the world continue to be largely marginalized from the political sphere, often as a result of discriminatory laws, practices, attitudes and cultural stereotypes, and owing to poverty disproportionately affecting women,

Recognizing the importance of empowering all women through education and training in Government, public policy, economics, civics, information technology and science to ensure that they develop the knowledge and skills needed to make full contributions to society and the political process,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding and the need for Member States and the United Nations system to increase the role of women in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution and the rebuilding of post-conflict societies, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010, and other relevant United Nations resolutions,

Recognizing the central role of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) in leading, coordinating and promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women within the United Nations system and worldwide,

Noting with appreciation the establishment by the Human Rights Council of the Working Group on Discrimination against Women in Law and in Practice,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 58/142 of 22 December 2003 on women and political participation and calls upon all States to implement it fully;

2. *Calls upon* all States to eliminate laws, regulations and practices that, in a discriminatory manner, prevent or restrict women's participation in the political process;

3. *Also calls upon* all States, including in situations of political transition, to promote and protect the human rights of women with respect to:

(a) Engaging in political activities;

(b) Taking part in the conduct of public affairs;

(c) Associating freely;

(d) Assembling peacefully;

(e) Expressing their views freely, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, through any media of their choice;

(f) Voting in elections and public referendums and being eligible for election to publicly elected bodies on equal terms with men;

(g) Participating in the formulation of Government policy and the implementation thereof, holding public office, and performing public functions at all levels of Government;

4. *Calls upon* States in situations of political transition to take effective steps to ensure the participation of women on equal terms with men in all phases of political transition, including with respect to decisions on whether to call for change in existing institutions, decisions regarding transitional Governments, the formulation of Government policy and the means of electing new democratic Governments;

5. *Urges* all States to comply fully with their obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[2] and also urges States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so;

6. *Invites* States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to review their reservations lodged to the Convention regularly with a view of withdrawing them;

7. *Urges* all States to take, inter alia, the following actions to ensure women's equal participation, and encourages the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, in accordance with their existing mandates, to enhance their assistance to States in their efforts to:

(a) Review the differential impact of their electoral systems on the political participation of women and their representation in elected bodies and to adjust or reform those systems where appropriate;

(b) Take all appropriate measures to eliminate prejudices that are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women and that constitute a barrier to women's access to and participation in the political sphere, and to adopt inclusive approaches to their political participation;

(c) Strongly encourage political parties to remove all barriers that directly or indirectly discriminate against the participation of women, to develop their capacity to analyse issues from a gender perspective and to adopt policies, as appropriate, to promote the ability of women to participate fully at all levels of decision-making within those political parties;

(d) Promote recognition of the importance of women's participation in the political process at the community, local, national and international levels;

(e) Develop mechanisms and training to encourage women to participate in the electoral process, political activities and other leadership activities, and empower women to assume public responsibilities by developing and providing appropriate tools and skills, in consultation with women;

(f) Implement appropriate measures within governmental bodies and public sector institutions to eliminate direct or indirect barriers to and enhance women's participation in all levels of political decision-making;

(g) Accelerate the implementation of strategies, as appropriate, that promote gender balance in political decision-making;

(h) Improve and broaden women's access to information and communication technology, including e-government tools, in order to enable political participation and promote engagement in broader democratic processes, while also improving the gender responsiveness of these tools and promoting their use by marginalized women;

(i) Investigate allegations of violence, assault or harassment of women elected officials and candidates to political office, create an environment of zero tolerance for such offences and ensure accountability, and take all appropriate steps to prosecute those responsible;

(j) Ensure that measures to reconcile family and professional life apply equally to women and men, bearing in mind that the sharing of family responsibilities between women and men helps to create an enabling environment for women's political participation;

(k) Take proactive measures to address factors preventing or hindering women from participating in politics, such as violence, poverty, lack of access to quality education and health care, cultural stereotypes and the double burden of paid and unpaid work;

(l) Monitor and evaluate progress in the representation of women in decision-making positions;

8. *Encourages* States to implement fully and effectively Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and subsequent relevant resolutions, including by systematic attention to, recognition of and support for the role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflict and in peacebuilding efforts;

9. *Also encourages* States to appoint women to posts within all levels of their Governments, including bodies responsible for designing constitutional, electoral, political or institutional reforms;

10. *Further encourages* States to commit themselves to establishing the goal of gender balance in governmental bodies and committees, as well as in public administrative entities, and in the judiciary, including, inter alia and as appropriate, setting specific targets and implementing measures to substantially increase the number of women with a view to achieving equal representation of women and men, if necessary through positive action, in all governmental and public administration positions;

11. *Encourages* States and relevant civil society organizations to support programmes that facilitate the participation of women in democratic political activities, including peer support and capacity development for new office holders, and to promote public/private civil society partnerships for women's empowerment;

12. *Invites* States to exchange experience and best practices throughout the United Nations system on women's political participation, including on the participation of women in times of political transition;

13. *Invites* the Human Rights Council Working Group on Discrimination against Women in Law and in Practice to continue to include in its work a focus on the political participation of women in times of political transition;

14. *Encourages* States to disseminate the present resolution among all relevant institutions, in particular national, regional and local authorities, as well as among political parties;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including information on the political participation of women in times of political transition, and encourages Governments to cooperate with the Secretary-General by providing precise data on the political participation of women at all levels.